

Whatever they may be, your expectations will be exceeded. Even the most imaginative mind finds it difficult to picture what the pubs, restaurants, monastery tap-rooms and wine taverns are like in this country. Cosy-Gemütlich, fascinating, always different. We are thinking of the many recommended establishments with their own and local specialities as well as international cuisine.

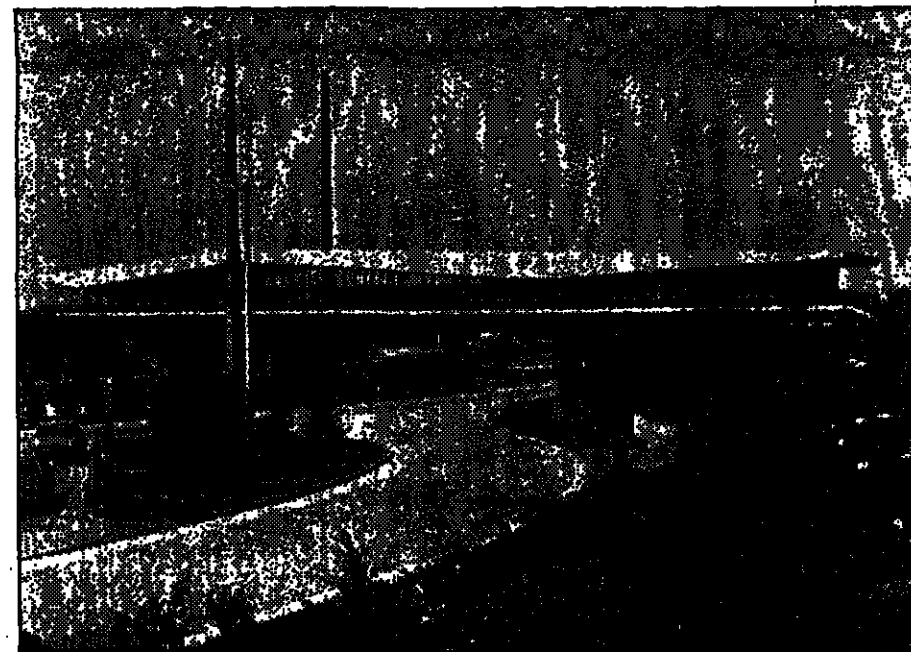
They are contemporary or even very modern - like those on the motorways. Or they are traditional or even historic, wellpreserved from the middle ages or hidden below thatched roofs - like those in the Altes Land near Hamburg. They are hidden away in narrow lanes - like many students' pubs in Heidelberg, historic hotels behind timber-framed walls - like in the Black Forest resort of Herrenalb -

between vineyards and wine along the German Wine Road. There are also the old country inns of Northern Germany and the unique beer gardens of Upper Bavaria. As we said before, the most imaginative mind. Perhaps you should visit Germany solely to visit its pubs and restaurants.....



Outdoor eating in the Altes Land, near Hamburg

Dammer Berge autobahn restaurant, between Bremen and Osnabrück



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## Honecker sets scene for an icy winter

The telephone linking Helmut Schmidt and East Germany's Erich Honecker has gone dead. Even without communicating, they know that there is an icy winter ahead and not only in German-German relations.

As has frequently happened in the past, the Soviet Union is again using the GDR to signal a change in climate. This is the actual reason behind the sudden increase of the compulsory deutchmark exchange for West Germans travelling to East Germany and East Berlin. And as if this were not enough, Er Honecker coupled this latest measure with massive demands for a recognition by West Germany of East German citizenship and for an upvaluation of the recent mutual representative offices by giving them embassies.

The East German leader knows very well that the stream of visitors from the

West is no threat to his regime. As annoying and detrimental to his efforts at bringing about a socialist society as such communication might be, the old age pensioners and children who have been charged a higher admittance fee since 13 October are certainly not counter-revolutionaries.

Honecker is also enough of a realist not to fall for the illusion that West Germany could change the legal basis of the special relations governing the two German states.

Instead, it seems that Honecker unenthusiastically - though fully realising the necessity - took on the job of announcing that the Kremlin masters considered it no longer appropriate after their invasion of Afghanistan to exclude central Europe from the confrontation with Washington and to pretend that they regard it as an "island of détente" to test and, if possible, weaken the solidarity of Nato.

The about-face was abrupt: only a short while ago, when Chancellor Schmidt and Foreign Minister Genscher visited Moscow, they were given to understand that the Kremlin bosses viewed them as mediators between the two superpowers.

And Erich Honecker wanted to crown the Chancellor's visit to East Germany (which failed to materialise) with a game of *skat* (Germany's favourite card game).

In fact, the intention was to demonstrate cordial agreement between the two German states.

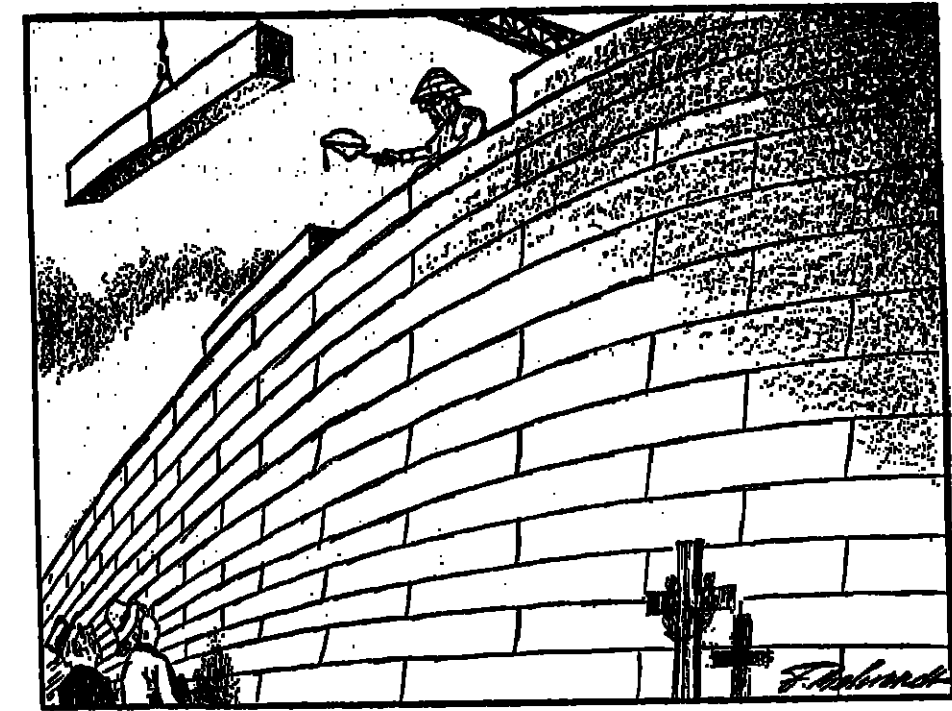
But suddenly all ties were cut. The East spoke of the Federal Republic of Germany's aggressive interference in East Germany's domestic affairs, and the East German media were promptly buttressed by *Pravda*.

All this became necessary due to the Polish events. The ultimate question of power has come to the fore once more.

Poland's free trade unions headed by Lech Walesa are no longer seen by Moscow and East Berlin as an understandable reaction to the disregard for workers' interests but as a political party that denies the communist leadership monopoly.

There are ample indications that Moscow has already decided what is to be done in Poland to restore the tutelage of the Communist Party there and of Soviet hegemony in general.

Seen in this light, Honecker's offer - Continued on page 4



"I'm just building up the spirit of détente".  
(Cartoon: Behrendt/Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung)

## East Berlin hides behind impossible demands



Erich Honecker's speech at a party meeting in Gera answered why East Germany decided to milk visitors from the West by drastically increasing the compulsory exchange of deutchmarks.

The East German leader accused Bonn of interference in the domestic affairs of the GDR and of Poland.

He put forward two demands which he knew very well no Bonn government could possibly meet.

This, together with the increase of the compulsory currency exchange, makes it obvious that East Berlin wants to stiffen the front and make the borders more impenetrable.

Of course, Honecker's demands are not new. They result from the self assessment of the East Berlin regime: the GDR denies that there is such a thing as the unity of the German nation.

It differentiates between the capitalist state in the West and the socialist in the East.

As a result, East Berlin demands the recognition of its citizenship and the conversion of the permanent missions in the two countries into fully fledged embassies.

But Bonn governments must act in accordance with the West German Constitution which stipulates that German citizenship is indivisible.

Any Bonn government would also be in breach of the Constitution if it established an embassy in East Berlin.

This would mean a departure from the special relations governing the two German states which are not international but essentially intra-German.

Though the GDR has never recognised the special nature of these relations, it has accepted Bonn's reservations in that sector. In fact, these reservations - and the GDR is well aware of this - provide the very foundation for the network of German-German treaties. As a result, Honecker's demands place all these agreements in jeopardy.

How dangerously far the GDR has gone is evidenced by a comparison of Honecker's present speech and his statement not too long ago when - amazingly independent - he strayed from Moscow's conflict course after the invasion of Afghanistan to pursue German-German cooperation, speaking of "opening up new horizons of cooperation."

That was only two months ago. What has changed since? There is much to indicate that the Bonn government is right in its assumption that the events in Poland have been so disquieting for East Berlin that it wants to seek salvation by sealing itself off.

Regardless whether Moscow had to convert the East German leader to its views or whether it only strengthened his own, an alliance between the GDR and the Soviet Union aimed at demonstrating to the Poles and the East German - Continued on page 11

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## ■ THE BALANCE OF POWER

## Changing demands put new strains on wherewithal of the West

This is a slightly abridged version of the views voiced by Karl Kaiser at a hearing of the European and Middle East affairs sub-committee of the US House of Representatives. Professor Kaiser is director of the research department of the German Foreign Policy Association and holds the chair of political science at Cologne University.

The West faces several new challenges for which it does not have adequate concepts or experience of cooperation or appropriate institutions, not to mention political strategies.

First the West as a whole faces a threat to its security from the Soviet Union in a vital area of interest outside NATO. Neither détente policy nor its defence strategy provide an adequate answer to this.

The West's economic security today has just as high a priority as its military security. In the event of war, the threat to the West's economy would probably be greater than the strictly military threat. Countering this threat is, inevitably, beyond the capacities of the various defence institutions at present and would require cooperation between partners with totally different foreign policies.

For the first time there are serious differences between the Soviet Union and the Third World, especially the Islamic countries. International politics have taken on a new dimension, which requires appropriate decisions from the West.

Furthermore the world has changed radically. The Third World is plagued by unrest, upheavals and instability which cause conflicts in and between these states. There are now more grey zones in world politics — zones in which the risks for the superpowers involved are becoming incalculable.

The present crisis is so fundamental that the West will have to mobilise all its resources and creative power to prevent wars and make at least a few modest steps towards a reasonable world order.

At a time when understanding of the crisis in the West is underdeveloped, its policies are still open and its capacity to act is questionable, mutual accusations about lack of support from allies or the failure of the United States to overcome these problems are scarcely helpful, indeed counterproductive.

The Soviet Union's invasion of Afghanistan did not cause but merely underlined the increasing differences of perspective in which the Europeans and the United States see détente. Europe's experience of détente has, on the whole, been positive.

A modus vivendi has been achieved thanks to numerous bilateral treaties between West Germany and socialist countries, the Four Power agreement on Berlin and multilateral negotiations.

Despite occasional setbacks, détente has led to an improvement in East-West relations in Europe.

The American experience has been completely different. The American perspective has been global and strategic in nature. Their central concern has been the balance of nuclear power between themselves and the Soviet Union and Soviet activity world wide.

Despite progress in the sphere of atomic arms control, home support for

détente has been gradually declining since the Jackson-Vanik amendment. It has now almost reached zero.

Détente has not helped reduce Soviet activity in the Third World. On the contrary the Soviet Union gained ground in Africa and Asia in the seventies. It increasingly built up its naval capacity with which it helps guarantee its power world wide.

Détente does not affect the average American, who tends to regard it as a failure because of Soviet activity. In Western and Eastern Europe it has had a definite effect on millions.

This does not mean that the Western Europeans regard the European defence situation with complacency. Within NATO, Western European members have made numerous attempts to counter the Warsaw Pact's superiority in the field of conventional weapons and its growing superiority in the field of tactical nuclear weapons.

But in theory and in practice Western European NATO members deal with defence and détente in Western Europe simultaneously.

This is the attitude against which American criticism has been publicly directed. It is also the reason why the Americans have complained that the Europeans have derived unilateral benefits from détente. Whatever positive aspects of this modus vivendi are mentioned, this judgement is obviously shared by the West as a whole.

The United States would be the first to be affected by any increase in tension in central Europe, in Berlin for example. The achievements of détente are just as much a common matter as defence policy in Europe.

Many Americans regard the European interest in maintaining détente as further proof that the European countries



are becoming victims of Finlandisation or, to use an even less appropriate term, of "Euro-neutrality". As everywhere in international politics, improved relations bring advantages to both sides, who are then naturally interested in maintaining them.

It is one thing to pursue policies which bring obvious advantages for stability in Western Europe. It is quite another thing to regard such policies as a symptom of a move away from NATO towards Moscow.

If this were the case, then West Germany, which with its Ostpolitik made a major contribution to the modus vivendi, would not also between 1970 and 1980 have become the NATO country with the second highest per capita expenditure on defence (and the highest in Europe).

In the last 10 years, West Germany has increased its defence contribution by 3 per cent per annum in real terms. It also supported the United States in the Olympic boycott and played an important part in bringing up the question of the correction of the imbalance of nuclear medium range potential.

The argument that a jeopardising of stability in Europe would help the solution of the Middle East problem in a

certain direction does not convince. On the contrary, imprudent policies in Europe could worsen the situation there without solving any Middle East problems.

It is in the interest of the West to use the few regions where a modus vivendi between East and West has been achieved as a starting point for further initiatives.

Nonetheless, the question of whether increased East-West tension in the Third World could affect détente in Europe — the concept of the indivisibility of détente — is a central theme in the debate between Europeans and Americans and indeed inside the countries involved.

The greatest differences of opinion probably arose over East-West trade and the economic boycott.

There are fundamental differences between the structure of American and European trade with Eastern Europe. The Europeans export more equipment and machines (40 per cent of German exports to the Soviet Union come into this category) whereas most American exports are agricultural products.

European trade with the East therefore requires more complex and long-term relations than that of the United States, which can be stepped up or reduced almost at will.

When the Europeans failed to comply with the American demands for an economic boycott of the Soviet Union following its invasion of Afghanistan, there were important differences of opinion.

Most Europeans were sceptical about an economic boycott because of the many policies of getting round it. As yet, no convincing proof that this attitude is wrong has been furnished. Doubts about the efficacy of such a boycott have also been voiced in the USA.

It is often argued that East-West trade only benefits the East. This overlooks the fact that in a world where resources are scarce, the import of raw materials and energy is of vital and increasing importance for the Western European economy. The problem is different in the case of highly developed technology which indirectly can be used for arms purposes. Here the West has agreed on intensifying the CoCom limitations.

Is Eastern trade a trap making it easier for the Soviet Union to put pressure on West Europe?

In general, Europeans stress the element of interdependency that this trade creates. The Soviet Union would think twice before refusing to supply Western Europe with raw materials because it is heavily dependent on Western equipment. Is it in our interest to cut the Soviet Union off from trade with the West and thus to strengthen Soviet elements which advocate autarchy? The West needs urgently to clarify its ideas on its long-term relations with the Soviet Union.

Americans and European assessments of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan have tended to converge in the course of 1980 and the outlines of a broad consensus are now visible.

The invasion is regarded as a threat for three main reasons: first it was the Soviet Union's first major military intervention outside the Warsaw Pact (or the first extension of the Brezhnev doctrine

to a Third World country). Second, the invasion brought the Soviet Union considerably nearer to the main oil and western oil.

Third, the invasion provided the Soviet Union with a better springboard for direct and indirect intervention in the unstable region which is of major importance.

Americans and Europeans agree that the line must be drawn to prevent Soviet expansion in the Middle East, South West Asia, and that new commitments are needed to overcome the disagreements have been reached. It is not clear how this is to be done.

The main cause of controversy between Europeans and Americans is probably the question of the military force.

Here, too, the Afghanistans intensified discussion which began when the question arose of the United States of how the West could guarantee its oil supplies.

One proposal was the establishment of a strategic intervention force. The greatest differences of opinion

seemed to be that such forces are not always necessary for the defence of Western interests. The main burden would be borne by the United States.

After the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, the argument was heard that the Soviet Union could only threaten Western security while the threat would have established a NATO deterrent case — an invading army and defence potential that is much state borders — was impossible. Better than the picture pundits are currently painting.

This note of subdued optimism is there were secret agreements between the government of a country and the Soviet Union to the effect that the Soviet Union would be called in by the ambassador to NATO in Brussels for four a pro-Soviet regime were threatened.

Although this question was raised in the United States, it was the Atlantic debate on this issue which was in tone. In the United States there was a growing sense of the urgency of drawing a line following the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. The Soviet argument that the use of force was questionable in various shades of light and abroad-based political and economic concept to overcome the crisis was a negative response from the public.

The Americans tended to stress Europe's reaction as an alternative to the responsibility and leave the military tasks solely to the Europeans. (The Europeans) concentrated on non-military tasks. European cooperation with American demands was intensified by the fact that American

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## PEOPLE IN DIPLOMACY

## Nato: the options as seen by Rolf Pauls

This article is based on an interview with Rolf Pauls, Bonn's first ambassador in Moscow, where he made a name for himself as an icebreaker. He went on to represent Bonn in Washington and Peking.

The disapprovements have been reached. It is not clear how this is to be done. The main cause of controversy between Europeans and Americans is probably the question of the military force.

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The Americans tended to stress Europe's reaction as an alternative to the responsibility and leave the military tasks solely to the Europeans.

(The Europeans) concentrated on non-military tasks. European cooperation with American demands was intensified by the fact that American

NATO members, such as Denmark, Norway, Holland or Belgium.

The North Atlantic pact would then be in danger of collapse. Energy would be squandered to no effect that is urgently required elsewhere.

The only feasible solution is, he argues, a pragmatic, flexible approach coordinated by NATO but taking the strengths and opportunities of each member-country into account.

It is not merely a matter of safeguarding the key oil and commodity supplies essential for the survival of Europe; it is also one of helping unstable regions to gain greater stability and giving countries whose independence is threatened a greater sense of security.

There are plans to set up mobile intervention units as a kind of fire brigade for swift action overseas. The main burden would be borne by the United States.

But other maritime powers could lend it support, especially Britain, which as second-largest NATO naval power runs a considerable, continually modernised fleet.

America's allies would at least have to plug the gaps left in Europe by the withdrawal of US forces for service overseas.

Pauls feels the Baltic approaches are a neuragic point of naval and air defences. Sixty per cent of Soviet shipyard capacity is concentrated in the Baltic ports.

In addition to pressure on the Danish straits out towards the Atlantic there is pressure on the Baltic approaches from the North Sea and the Arctic Ocean,

Not everyone is in a position to say he is following in Bismarck's footsteps. But Andreas Meyer-Landrut is.

If the idea were even to occur to Bonn's new man in Moscow, who is an experienced diplomat by any criterion, he would be sure to point out that more than 120 years are a long time, quite apart from other differences.

The country in which Bismarck and he will have represented Germany has, for instance, a different capital — and the difference is more than symbolic.

Even so, points in common still apply. Meyer-Landrut is the new ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany to the Soviet Union; Bismarck presented his credentials to the Czar's court in St Petersburg in 1859.

Hans-Georg Wiele, Meyer-Landrut's predecessor in the somewhat faded sobriety of the embassy building in Gruzinskaya Ulitsa, has left for Brussels, where he will represent Bonn at NATO.

But Meyer-Landrut is no newcomer to Moscow. Not long after he qualified for the foreign service he spent time in the Soviet capital.

He will find no shortage of acquaintances there either. He served as head of the Soviet department at the Bonn Foreign Office from 1972, since when many of his opposite numbers in Moscow have climbed the career ladder in the Soviet hierarchy.

Incidentally, he not only speaks Russian; he is a master of it. This is not only the exception among German di-

where Soviet forces are poised to strike from the Kola peninsula.

This makes Denmark's dwindling defence preparedness all the more alarming, especially the inclination in Copenhagen to slash Danish fleet-building programmes to ribbons.

NATO erosion of the kind currently dubbed "Denmarkisation" is beginning to spread to Belgium where, with all eyes transfixed by nationality and language problems, attempts are being made to deal with the financial hardship this highly developed country is undergoing by means of swinging defence cuts.

The Belgian navy is as good as laid up and Belgium has completely withdrawn its commitment to take part in this year's round of autumn NATO manoeuvres.

Pauls takes a more positive view of France's role than is customary. It must not, he says, be viewed solely in terms of French non-participation in NATO military integration.

As both an Atlantic and a Mediterranean naval power France runs two strong fleets. It also maintains a squadron in the Indian Ocean, which is in such danger nowadays.

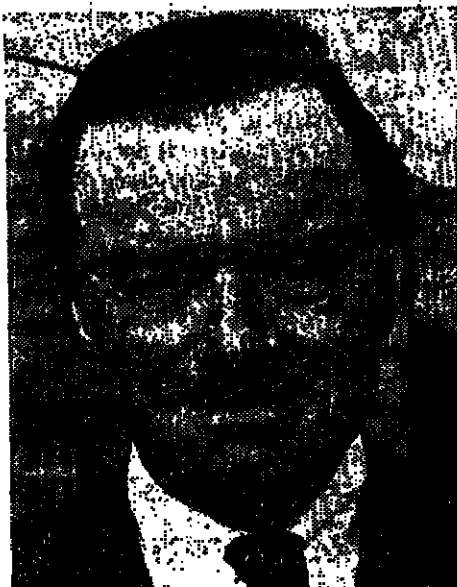
In West Africa France has repeatedly intervened militarily by way of Western solidarity.

Conscription must be introduced by all NATO countries, he feels, otherwise the pact cannot look forward confidently to the 80s.

This is particularly true of the United States, where reintroduction of the draft is mainly a matter of improving manpower quality.

After a five-year stint as Bonn's ambassador in Washington he is less worried about the further development of ties between Bonn and Washington than by tendencies in the public political consciousness of Western Europe to undermine the intellectual groundwork of transatlantic security policy.

He refers to a wave of anti-American-



Rolf Pauls  
(Photo: Sven Simon)

ism and attributes it to the aftermath of Vietnam and Watergate and to a dilettante quality in US politics in recent years.

The Americans may be accused of weak leadership yet when, as in the current Afghanistan crisis, they take unilateral decisions they are promptly criticised for not consulting their allies first.

The problem, Pauls says, is much more serious. Current anti-Americanism entails an attack on the United States because it is seen as a bulwark of positive security policy.

The aim is to drive a wedge between Europe and America. This has been Soviet policy for long. So let us take good care not to become the Kremlin's useful idiots by virtue of our anti-Americanism, he warns.

No-one should be misled into believing the United States incapable of vitality and powers of regeneration. America is not a world power about to leave the stage. It is a great nation undergoing a

Continued on page 4

## Following in Bismarck's footsteps



Andreas Meyer-Landrut  
(Photo: Bundesbildstelle)

plomats in Russia; it deserves special mention. It may, indeed, prove specially useful in a country where the leaders still suffer from a complex because their language is still, or so they feel, a low ranker elsewhere in the world. Much thought has been devoted to

the role and specific weight carried by ambassadors in the age of telecommunications.

But standard views do not apply to the representative of what is a medium-sized power in the capital of the East bloc's superpower.

What is more, Moscow itself, like St Petersburg before it, has always taught its ambassadors more than the ability to hold champagne glasses at receptions.

Abressimov and Vinogradov are good examples. Falin, an outstanding one. They are typical of the yardstick by which ambassadors have been measured in Moscow since the days of Peter the Great, if not earlier.

Bonn's new man in Moscow was born in Reval in 1929, a city variously known as Tallinn, Lindsaia and Kolovani. Since this summer yachtsmen at least will have known from the Olympic reports that it is in Estonia on the Baltic.

It is a city that has had many names because it lies at the confluence of East and West, albeit very much in Europe. The advantages of Meyer-Landrut's origins go without saying.

May his path be guided by Bismarck's motto: *Patrici inserviendo consumitur*. I wear myself out in the service of my country.

It is far from impossible in view of his proverbial enthusiasm for hard work. But one can but hope that he will remain at his post for some time to come; his services are needed.

Wolf J. von Klöster  
(Deutsches Allgemeines Sonntagsblatt,  
12 October 1980)



A growing number of Social Democrats feel that Hans-Jochen Vogel is the ideal man to solve the party's leadership problem.

Herr Vogel, a 54-year-old Bavarian Catholic, may well be cut out to resolve the succession issue in either the parliamentary party, the government or the party at large.

In the wake of an election performance that brought the Social Democrats an increase of only 0.3 per cent of the vote (to 42.9 per cent) questions about the direction of the party are being asked.

People are demanding to know who is to blame for the poll result.

## Icy winter

Continued from page 1

live is a prelude. It is obvious that the prime target is not Bonn but that the whole thing is aimed at lowering the iron curtain once more.

It was no coincidence that in his recent speech in Gera, in East Germany, Honecker combined his attack on West Germany with the Polish issue.

Poland, he said, "is inseparably linked to the world of socialism, and together with our friends we shall ensure that this remains so."

The people of the GDR were told of the seriousness of the situation and prepared for what might come.

There is a sword of Damocles hanging over the courageous Polish people. Should it drop, the Poles will suffer a similar fate as the Hungarians in 1956 and the Czechs in 1968.

There can be no doubt as to Moscow's determination to sever the silver thread should Warsaw prove unruly. The unity of the Soviet camp is a must, and takes priority over all policy towards the West.

Moreover, Moscow and East Berlin impute to the West the intention to exert influence in Poland and thus promote the destruction of the Communist bloc.

Eastern media point to the support for the Gdansk strikers. In fact, Helmut Schmidt unwittingly promoted this alleged collaboration by cancelling his meeting with Erich Honecker for fear that any shoot-out in Poland could force him to leave East Germany abruptly and thus sever a contact — something Honecker, always concerned about his reputation, would have regarded as an insult and hence unforgivable.

The cancellation of the visit by Helmut Schmidt was interpreted in the East as siding with the Polish rebels.

What matters in the East is not the world as it is but as it is imagined behind closed doors.

What happens to the Poles will be greatly influenced by the outcome of the American presidential election. Like Bonn, Moscow and East Berlin do not disregard the possibility of Ronald Reagan winning.

Should this happen, the Soviets would make use of the fact that the United States would be politically somewhat incapacitated for at least a year while the new president and his staff find their feet.

Any change of presidency in the United States has always been regarded by Moscow as a welcome opportunity to test the newcomer and, if possible, gain ground.

In view of this constellation, Bonn's efforts to make the GDR change its present stance, be it by stick or by carrot, are doomed to failure for the time being.

Jürgen Engert  
(Rheinischer Merkur/Christ und Welt,  
17 October 1980)

## THE PARTIES

### A Bavarian waits in the SPD wings

The quiet and reliable figure of the Bonn Justice Minister is gradually coming to represent political quality.

His name is mentioned as soon as the future of the SPD is brought up.

Vogel, not Hans-Jürgen Wischnewski, is seen by many as the man best suited to take over when, at some time in the uncertain future, Herbert Wehner finally calls it a day as the Social Democrats' leader in the Bundestag.

This development does not come entirely as a surprise, merely a little earlier than had been expected. For some time it has been clear that Vogel's star has been rising in Bonn.

It certainly took its time after the former mayor of Munich during the Olympic Games found himself rudely deprived of his political base after an SPD vendetta in Bavaria.

More and more often, and regardless of political leanings, people have praised his political work.

Increasing respect has been voiced for his work as a versatile Cabinet Minister and a prudent member of the SPD's national executive.

Many of those who have been at loggerheads with him in years gone by and discovered to their cost how relentlessly he can dispose of opponents may wonder whether he has really changed.

Viewed in this light it remains to be seen whether Vogel has developed the characteristics that distinguish a democratic leader from an authoritarian one.

He has nonetheless shown himself capable of extreme caution in making use of his influence in the powerful right wing of the SPD — a far cry from his Munich days.

At the Berlin SPD conference the relatively well-organised right wing made short shrift of the left in voting for membership of the national executive.

It was, perhaps, a gesture of revenge for the treatment the right had suffered from the left in the past, but Vogel had not favoured such drastic action.

Egon Franke's right-wing backbenchers recently invited the relatively left-

wing MP Wolfgang Roth to their Bonn "local", the Kesenicher Hof.

This was more in keeping with Vogel's new approach.

It was, however, these same right-wingers who made parliamentary party leader Herbert Wehner feel his influence was growing more limited over an issue of symbolic importance.

The right, led by Egon Franke and Annemarie Renger, put paid to the creation of working parties to follow the progress of the coalition talks on the parliamentary party's behalf.

They did so because the working parties were to include seven of the 63 new SPD Bundestag members, including three left-wingers.

There was no sign of an opening or of greater flexibility when it came to an issue such as this.

It makes the going difficult for the bid to integrate the party, a task in which Wehner succeeded four years ago. It will, when all is said and done, prove arduous enough as it is.

In view of the organisational efficiency and success of the SPD's right wing (despite its being less known among the public), left-wingers now plan to cooperate more too.

They recently conferred in Bonn and certainly hit on a name that sounds impressive, choosing to call themselves the Parliamentary Left.

These activities by the left-wing partisans probably annoy Wehner even more than the cross-purposes of the right-wingers, who will now feel obliged to join forces even more staunchly.

Wehner was doubtless also annoyed by Willy Brandt's latest move in frankly singing Hans-Jürgen Wischnewski's praises as Wehner's future deputy as leader of the party in the House.

Formally this move was a breach of the right of the parliamentary party leader, or at least those of the parliamentary party, and as such it was intended. This is your Party leader speaking, Brandt implied.

But he too has his limits. The general secretary alongside whom he works day

by day for the party cannot be inated over the head of Schmidt.

So Egon Bahr's successor, secretary will not be Wolfgang Roth whom the Chancellor would not see in the job.

The choice will thus be Friedrich Fathmann, 49, Minister of North Rhine-Westphalia, Peter Glotz, 41, West Berlin Education.

But Brandt did undertake to and farsighted staff work at point in the party machine. He behest the party set up six committees to probe future issues that were ed in the 1980 general election.

One of them will deal with those in need throughout the world; the world, an issue that in terms can only be viewed in economic order.

Brandt's proposal for the must this commission must have surprise to all, not least to himself.

It was Hans-Jochen Vogel, who accepted the nomination because he realised that chairmanship of SPD policy commission may him into the foreign policy sphere which he must be conversant in as he aspires to higher office.

If Brandt's assurance that Vogel's additional job as Wehner's deputy in no way anticipating the duties of Wehner's successor is taken at value, another post-Wehner shape be seen to take shape.

It is the prospect of Hans-Jochen Vogel from Munich as leader of the parliamentary party and foremost partner of Helmut Schmidt, the cellor, from Hamburg.

Unlike Wischnewski, it is not a commitment to military involvement in the Middle East came at a time when Washington had no clear policy for developments in the Middle East and was also undecided militarily.

There was also a difference in the assessment of the attitudes of the non-aligned countries. After the unparalleled condemnation of the Soviet Union at the United Nations General Assembly, especially by important Third World and Middle East states — the Europeans as arrogant even when he has come to the conclusion that non-aligned countries had an important independent part to play in the prevention of further Soviet expansion — though they would not necessarily need to agree with Western strategies on all points.

Therefore the Americans tended to stress the East-West dimension of the Afghanistan crisis more than the Europeans, who pointed out the need and the possibility of including the Third World in their strategies. Although a measure of agreement has since been reached between the allies, the controversy continues.

Here elements of a division of labour between Europe and America become visible. The Europeans have intensified their efforts to improve the balance of military power in Europe. This means that potential American reserves are released which are needed in other parts of the world. The European Community is becoming an increasingly important instrument in the coordination of diplomacy towards the Middle East. The EC is attempting to use a broad spectrum of economic and political factors to strengthen the independence and scope for action of states in the Middle East region.

The Euro-Arab dialogue, especially contacts with the Gulf states, aid to

Later he led a defeated division the Western front to a breakthrough from encirclement awarded the *Ritterkreuz*, a distinguished service medal, in 1944.

In Israel, a soldier's state, this him respect on his delicate mission Tel Aviv as Bonn's first ambassador there. Respect was later to become mutual sympathy and liking.

"Europeans in general, and we means in particular," he now "should always bear in mind our joint responsibility for Israel and security."

This holds good regardless of the provocation of whatever policy the day may happen to advocate. It is a question of self-interest. "If you let down a friend in the East, you forfeit all claim to respect in the West."

Wolfgang Roth  
(Rheinischer Merkur/Christ und Welt,  
10 October 1980)

## RELIGIOUS AFFAIRS

### Cologne's Cardinal Höffner outlines hopes for Pope's visit

The Pope's visit to West Germany next month will not be "exorbitant-expensive", according to a senior member of the Catholic clergy.

Cologne's Cardinal Höffner told a press conference that the visit would not be showy or sensational.

It would be "an impulse for inner renewal; peace; love of our neighbours; aid to those in need throughout the world; and, finally, for a turning towards our common humanity and saviour."

The conference was held to counter accusations that have been made about the costs of the visit.

Cardinal Höffner compared the Pope's visit with a number of secular events, such as state visits, world championships, festivals and Olympic Games.

He argued that state visits, world championships, festivals and Olympic Games were financed from public funds. He said there was nothing very unusual about a contribution by the Bonn government to the Pope's visit.

Höffner said that the archdiocese of Cologne would probably not be bankrupt if it had to pay all the costs of the Pope's visit. But he was counting on the cooperation of the city council and the *Butzweilerhof* for the mass the Pope would be saying there. But this infras-

Continued from page 2



The Pope's visit to West Germany next month will not be "exorbitant-expensive", according to a senior member of the Catholic clergy.

structure would finally benefit the city council because it was, in any case, planning an industrial estate there.

There are no collections among German Catholics for the Pope's visit. Höffner said that the bishops had decided as a matter of policy not to do this.

But there will be a special collection in all churches on 9 November before the visit. The proceeds will go, at the Pope's wishes, to victims of African drought.

In only one case does the Cardinal know exactly who is going to foot the bill.

The Pope will on 15 November pay an official state visit to President Carstens.

Vowed the Cardinal: "The Church cannot be expected to fork out for this." It is not yet known whether there will be a meeting between the Pope and Chancellor Schmidt. This is outside Cardinal Höffner's ambit. This part of the programme will be discussed between the Bonn and Vatican govern-

## Changing demands on West

Turkey, Egypt and Pakistan and coordinated activities of the Nine in relation to the Arab-Israeli conflict all serve the purpose of contributing to a Western strategy in the Middle East.

This goes some way to explaining the hastiness of some moves following the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, as well as American impatience and emphatic insistence that the Europeans comply with its demands. The Europeans tried to maintain a front of solidarity with the American on the hostage issue. Nonetheless, they found themselves in increasing disagreement with American policies because they believed they would benefit the radicals in Iran and increase the danger of the country being plunged into chaos, and thus driven into the arms of the Soviet Union.

As the hostage crisis intensified, the Europeans increasingly got the impression that American policy was being dictated by the demands of home policy and the tendency to over-react.

Faced with erratic policies, the Europeans found that the wisest course was to ignore American calls for immediate action, let time pass and wait for Washington's policies to become clearer and more consistent. The result was that the urgency of American appeals increased, as did European discontent about the unilateral nature of actions aimed at forcing America's allies to act in compliance with American wishes.

For the first time Americans made the shocking discovery that part of European public opinion regarded the Soviet Union and the United States in much the same light — as superpowers who were endangering world peace because of their lack of self-control.

ments and will shortly be announced jointly by them.

By contrast, the ecclesiastical part of the programme has been worked out in minute detail. It begins on 15 November in Cologne and ends on the evening of 19 November in Munich.

In Cologne the Pope will visit the Minoritenkirche, where Adolf Kolping, founder of the Kolping houses, and the noted medieval scholastic philosopher, John Duns Scotus, are buried.

This new item on the Pope's agenda cannot be read as a sign that Kolping is about to be beatified according to Höffner. He said the process could hardly be completed this year.

Whether this programme will be stuck to as meticulously as it has been planned will depend on such things as the weather and indeed on the Pope himself. It is planned that he will travel to the various places in his pilgrimage by helicopter. In case of bad weather the Pope will be able to switch to a special train.

No one knows where and when the Pope will break through protocol in his familiar way. On his previous visits, he has hardly ever stuck to protocol. Cardinal Höffner recalled the Pope's visit to Cmcov where he spent three hours longer than planned talking to students and

singing songs, ignoring the pleadings of the organisers to leave.

There will be plenty of opportunities for the Pope to break through protocol on his visit to Germany, too. The mass masses — at the *Butzweilerhof* in Cologne, in the Osnabrück stadium, Mainz airport, Fulda cathedral square, the Kapellplatz in Alttötting and the Theresienwiese in Munich — may all last longer than planned.

The Pope's encounters with various groups include:

- In Cologne Cathedral with students and scientists
- In Osnabrück with representatives of German Jews
- In Mainz with representatives of non-Catholic churches, with Poles and other foreign groups
- In Fulda with German and foreign bishops, Catholic layman and the central committee of German Catholics
- In Munich with young and old, with artists and journalists.

The question of how the Pope is going to cope with all this in only a few days is not wholly inappropriate.

This is his working style, says Cardinal Höffner. Few could keep up with his pace, he said. And he told of a Synod of Bishops now meeting in Rome: it lasted from just before 9am to 1pm. The Pope was there all the time. While the bishops were taking a coffee break, he held several audiences. Then came more in the afternoon. Yet in the evenings the Pope seemed as fresh as ever.

The preparations for the Pope's visit have caused considerable strain and not a few headaches.

Reiner Dederichs  
(Kölnischer Stadt-Anzeiger, 17 October 1980)

a contribution to the defence of the West and the maintaining of peace outside Europe.

It goes without saying that the precise nature of any country's contribution will depend on its geography, its economic strength and its history. And so the United States as a world power with a global capacity outside Europe will have to take on the main military role. But Europe cannot stand idly by and watch. Some European states could use their economic and political influence in regions where they have leverage.

Fifth: In the discussion of military strategies, the relationship between cooperation and competition in dealings with the Soviet Union merits special attention. The West will have to face the fact that both are necessary. Both have a legitimate part to play in the interests of maintaining minimal conditions necessary for ensuring peace.

Sixth: After the elections in West Germany, the United States and France, 1981 ought to be the year in which intensive efforts are made to talk of the West's aims in the present crisis and the means it has at its disposal of achieving them. The driving force behind such deliberations would be an institution consisting of the leading Western countries: Japan, West Germany, Great Britain, France and the United States. Other Western countries, for example the participants in economic summits and the European Community, could take part also. Such a plan would require constant dialogue and consultation between representatives of governments who would be specially nominated for this task and be appointed for long periods. At the same time, Western parliaments ought to devote more attention to these problems to provide the democratic legitimisation for measures which prove to be indispensable.

(Die Zeit, 17 October 1980)



## ■ THE ECONOMY

Slight recovery will follow dip  
— the consensus opinion

The autumn is traditionally the time for economic forecasts. The common report of the economic research institutes is due at the end of this month, followed in the second half of November by the annual report of the Council of Experts.

The government pundits are preparing their basic economic data for the draft budget for 1981 and the medium term financial plan until 1984.

Of course, nobody can look as far ahead as 1984. But the basic data for 1981 seem relatively safe: One per cent (adjusted for inflation) economic growth; slightly more than one million unemployed; and an inflation rate for consumer goods of between 4 and 4.5 per cent.

But such basic annual averages are of little use in describing the course of the economy and in helping consumers and investors plan.

Here, the anticipated cyclical course of the most important supply and demand data during the time under review would seem more useful.

Seen from today's vantage point and based on the latest statistical data and projections of the business community, there seems to be general consensus on the course of the economy.

For the two-year period 1980/81 the picture that presents itself resembles a twisted U: based on current growth rates, economic activities in 1980 show a downward trend. This will reach its nadir in the winter with a reduced GNP (adjusted for inflation).

Next year there will be a recovery. But this will not be pronounced enough to provide a growth rate markedly above stagnation level.

These are roughly the basic data for the expectations described as follows: The influx of industrial orders has been lagging behind last year's levels for months; the percentage of idle production capacities has been rising, as has the number of jobless.

In the second quarter of this year (the last available figures) the GNP in real terms, the most comprehensive indicator of overall economic production, declined one per cent against the first quarter (adjusted for seasonal elements).

The trend, experts of the Economic Affairs Ministry in Bonn say, will apply for the third quarter as well. And the remainder of the year is unlikely to bring a change.

It is therefore not surprising that the estimated 2.5 per cent growth projection made at the beginning of the year will now have to be reduced to two per cent.

If businessmen and consumers were to go only by these current economic data, they would have to anticipate a long and deep recession. But they evidently don't.

Though the economic barometer published by the Ifo Institute shows a decline, everybody seems to agree with the professional economic weathermen that next year will bring a slight upward trend again. And everybody says: "It won't be as bad as 1974/75."

Where does all this confidence come from?

As opposed to the time of the oil shock in the early 1970s, the business community has now realised that attempts at saving energy and at using al-

ternative sources of energy require investment.

Businessmen now no longer consider that rising oil prices spell the end of economic dynamism in the Western world. Instead, they anticipate the beginning of a new wave of innovation.

And since nobody quite knows which course technical progress will take, this realisation has not yet resulted in spectacular new orders. But the very anticipation of growing investment, to overcome energy shortages is enough to keep the investment level relatively stable.

This is reflected in the influx of orders in some months during the recent decline, domestic orders in the capital goods industry have been the only statistical item with an upward trend.

There are two other reasons for the relative stability of investments: unlike the time before the 1974/75 recession, no excessive production capacities have been developed during the preceding upswing; and profits have not been whittled away because recent wage agreements have been much more in keeping with the economic position than those of the early 1970s.

The new economic data show that, in conjunction with relatively stable employment expectations, this can lead to considerable consumption.

Private consumption this year will show a greater growth rate (adjusted for inflation) than in 1974, which was preceded by heavy nominal wage increases.

Consumer attitudes are reflected in the relatively stable order statistics and, according to the banks, in a complete

lack of apprehension savings that marked 1974/75.

This year's savings quota is likely to be around 14 per cent — a figure considered economically normal for the Federal Republic of Germany.

The role of exports in connection with the generally anticipated upswing is unclear at first glance. The simple explanation that the stability of the deutschmark and the quality of German goods would always guarantee good sales abroad no longer holds absolutely true.

German export figures have been marked by the world-wide climate of recession. But the deutschmark exchange rate and the economic constellation in the Western world have prevented any spectacular decline in world trade and so endowed the weakening economy with a certain degree of stability.

Measured by inflation rate differences in the various countries, the deutschmark should have appreciated. But this has been prevented by the unexpectedly high balance of payments deficit.

The deutschmark has depreciated this year in real terms. Contrary to all expectations, it stood for much of the year at the lower edge of the EMS exchange rate fluctuation scope.

This has boosted German exports — not as a result of a "currency subsidy" but as the normal consequence of inflexible and increasingly more expensive imports.

In addition (unlike in 1974/75) the present decline did not set in simultaneously in all countries. At the time recession started in the United States, France and Britain, Japan and Germany still has a boom.

Even without any summit resolution,

There is no reason to dramatise Germany's balance of payments deficit. But we cannot afford in the long run to spend (as will be the case this year) DM30bn more for imports of goods and services plus foreign travel than was earned abroad.

Added to this deficit are DM10bn in capital exports, which means that we are short of foreign exchange to the tune of DM40bn.

This huge hole is being plugged by borrowing abroad and by dipping into foreign exchange reserves. But we cannot continue this way for ever.

Some contemporaries, among them bankers and circles close to the trade unions — but not the head of the Federation of German Industry, Rodenstock, as some maintain — see the solution in a devaluation of the deutschmark.

They argue that this would make German goods cheaper for foreign buyers and hence more competitive and that our export opportunities would thus be improved. At the same time, our imports and holidays abroad would become more expensive and would therefore be curbed.

If it were really so easy, our monetary policy makers in Frankfurt and Bonn would surely have taken this step long ago.

After all, economic policy makers and the Bundesbank would be greatly relieved if they did not have to attract foreign money as a means of financing the current account deficit by having to offer

Two sides to  
devaluation  
argument

high interest rates instead of reducing interests to boost the domestic economy. The effects of a significant deutschmark devaluation would be much more complex than its proponents assume.

Granted, exports would profit. But then, they are already profiting due to the depreciation of the deutschmark, as a result of the fact that the inflation rates abroad are almost twice as high as in Germany.

Moreover, the nominal value of the deutschmark abroad has also gone down slightly. But this depreciation has not acted as a brake on imports.

This is due to lack of elasticity in imports. No matter how high the price, the oil requirements cannot be reduced from one day to the next. And foreign sellers of finished and semi-finished goods which carry much weight in our imports will not permit themselves easily to be displaced from their strong position on the German market — a position they largely owe to low wages in their own countries. These are factors which probably do not occur in the figurings of the devaluation proponents.

The lack of import elasticity must increase the cost of imports. But there are

they were thus able to act as substitutes for world trade.

The relatively stable volume of trade in its turn kept export prices high. All this is now a contributing factor in encouraging most German companies not to reduce their production capacities in spite of the domestic economic stability hinges on stable expectations.

Prices rank among the most sensitive signs in these weeks. The inflation has not only stabilised but gone up. Though it is still above 5 per cent, prospects are good and next year is to see a 4 before the decade again. In fact, even just a plain stabilisation.

All this seems to indicate to economic policy makers are confronted with a rigid front only by prices and wages still have a certain function in the ups and downs of the economy.

We have become modest at first glance it seems at little far-slowdown of the inflation rate. The downward trend would be regarded as a whole and welcomed.

But none of this is certain. It is pulse for the first steps leading to more stability comes from above, doing either must, in the final analysis declining raw materials prices, be borne by the community as a whole.

What remains of the "prisoner's inner tube" (Karl Schiller) in the maelstrom of economic circulation is the present advance price levels. They seem to exert any major pressure on the economy.

Head counts last March reveal that 63 per cent of drivers fasten their seat belts out of town and a mere 42 per cent in built-up areas. Yet roughly 80 per cent belt up on the autobahn, where the accident risk is

If this happened, the Bundesbank would be faced with the alternative of providing or denying scope and increasing the employment risks.

The Bundesbank should also adapt the money supply to the needs of the day. (Stdtdeutsche Zeitung, 11 October)

## ROAD SAFETY

Motorists resist seat-belt laws  
despite accident statistics

You can get children to brush their teeth by making raspberry-flavoured toothpaste, but how do you get motorists to fasten their seat belts?

They have been required by law to do so since 1976 but seem largely unmoved to get the message across? Or are there other, more subtle methods that might do the trick?

The comparison with children's toothpaste was made by Professor Hans-Joachim Förster, head of research at the Daimler-Benz, at a conference in Bad Kissingen, the North Bavarian health resort.

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lower. There too, however, the percentage once was higher.

Doctors are worried. Lawyers are alarmed. So is the Road Safety Council in Bonn. The Bad Kissingen conference was to be accompanied by a 'belt up' campaign, possible the last before fines are imposed.

For by no means the first time safety campaigners appealed to the media to help increase the number of motorists using seat belts, especially on trunk roads and in town.

There is no need to marshal new facts or figures. Motorists already know the salient points. Nearly nine out of ten non-wearers admit to realising that belts reduce the injury risk in a collision.

Accident statistics indicate that the risk of serious injury is at least ten times higher if you don't fasten your seat belt, according to Dr Beier of Munich University.

He said six out of ten motorists were mistakenly worried they might not be able to extricate themselves from a burning vehicle if they were belted.

The percentage of car crashes resulting in serious injuries in which fire is involved is a mere 0.3, so statisticians are even prepared to risk hypotheses.

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Professor Lenz of the Road Research Association, Cologne, said there would have been 1,300 fewer road deaths and 16,000 fewer serious injuries on West German roads last year if the drivers and front-seat passengers of private cars had all worn seat belts.

Does that make many motorists and co-drivers incorrigible, negligent or foolhardy because they refuse to fasten their safety belts despite being well aware of their advantages?

Or are they put off by irrational inhibitions such as the fear of being fettered? Professor Lenz reckoned the anxiety felt by opponents of the belt was stronger than rational arguments on its behalf.

A survey by his association showed that about 20 per cent of motorists were generally in favour of seat belts, 48 per cent were in favour with certain reservations and 13 per cent were still undecided.

So he felt the number of incorrigible non-users of the belt, motorists whom not even the most forceful road safety campaign could persuade voluntarily to wear seat belts, was a mere four per cent.

By boosting the belt's image and suggesting, say, that the man who thinks of his wife and family will always remember to fasten his safety belt the percentage of belt-wearers ought, he felt, to be substantially increased.

So a positive image for the seat belt was his proposal for what would correspond to the raspberry flavouring in children's toothpaste.

The Road Safety Council still felt the belt could be made more popular by a further publicity campaign too.

An increasing number of people might say it was high time non-wearers were fined, but the council continued to feel the number of users could be improved without coercion, as it were.

This could well prove the case any how this winter. In ice and snow fewer occasional drivers take to the road, and they tend to fasten belts less often than regular motorists.

But if appeals prove of no avail, traffic specialists and doctors may rest assured of backing from the legal profession.

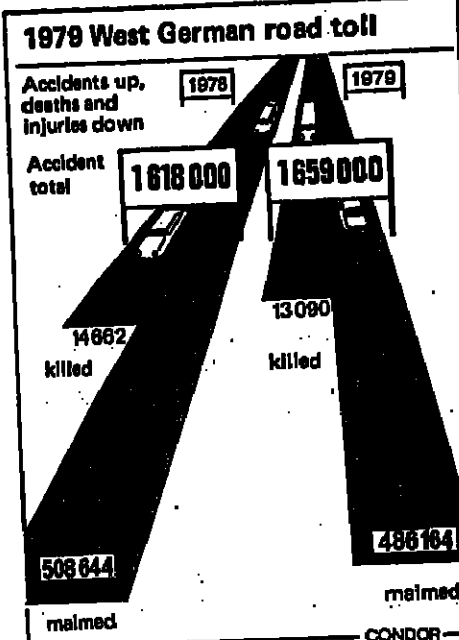
A matter of common  
sense, says judge

Justice Weber, presiding judge of the Sixth Senate of the Supreme Court in Karlsruhe, said in Bad Kissingen that motorists' refusal to see sense could not fall to influence case law rulings.

If need be, fines could prove indispensable, irksome though this would be. But the belt's advantages were so clearly proven that anyone with common sense remembered to fasten his belt.

Those who failed to do so were partly to blame for injuries they sustained even as a result of accidents for which they were not responsible.

The Supreme Court had endorsed this case law ruling at the end of September, increasing the share of the blame apportioned to an accident victim who had not worn his safety belt.



The trend, Herr Weber said, was toward a further increase of the share in blame in such cases to over 50 per cent on occasion.

The threat of losing insurance cover or a no claims bonus was intended to teach motorists a lesson, but did not prove really effective, he regretted.

The reason was that whereas claims to damages were reduced, other costs, such as medical expenses, were still covered by the insurance, or in other words, the community as a whole.

So this impeded the policy intention behind the court's rulings of safety belts. At the same time, however, Herr Weber denied allegations that he and his fellow-judges in Karlsruhe felt themselves to be educationalists.

He also saw no reason to assume that mandatory belt-wearing, with fines imposed for refusal to comply if need be, was unconstitutional.

In the past the bench had not taken such suggestions seriously, failing to see how car seat belts could possibly be considered an inroad into free development of individual personality.

The debate sounded strangely unreal to the average motorist. Pundits tend to think in overall terms, arguing for instance that in about 96 per cent of cases in which unbelted drivers and passengers had been injured a safety belt, if worn, would have been statistically of use.

The average motorist takes a somewhat different view of statistical likelihood. Accidents, he concludes from experience, seldom happen. And as for the injured, he never gets to see them; they are in hospital.

This argument makes some sense too. Statistically he will only be seriously injured in a road accident once every 60 years.

He is only likely to die a road death once every 1,000 years, as it were. So the temptation to forget about fastening seat belts is understandable.

Asked why he forgets, he will lay claim to anxiety of some kind or other or argue that wearing a belt is somehow unmanly or effeminate.

But traffic experts are keen to ensure that he always remembers. The Road Research Association argues in a report that the general public interest requires him to do so.

Wearing his belt cuts costs that must otherwise be borne by all. This is surely an argument that cannot, before long, fail to support the imposition of fines.

Unless, that is, some kind of raspberry flavour is found that makes fastening seat belts seem specially more desirable.

Konrad Mueck  
(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung  
für Deutschland, 8 October 1980)





## MEDICINE

### Drugs 'used too often' in mental illness

Doctors are becoming increasingly worried about the excessive use of drugs in treating mental illness.

The main criticism involves the liberal manner in which tranquilisers are prescribed.

One doctor says that this might get to the stage where the nation's health is put at risk.

The clinical use of drugs in mental treatment began in the 1950s, but it was never intended that they should be anything other than a crutch for actual therapy.

Now this auxiliary function has taken over as the principle form of treatment.

State psychiatric clinics are using a major part of their resources in examining the use of drugs in this way, says Professor H. Prokop of the Innsbruck University Psychiatric Clinic.

Doctors have a vast range of drugs available to prescribe.

Usually, it is the general practitioner who is consulted in the first instance.

All he needs to do is make out a prescription, a brief and simple method of treatment.

But, according to experts, prescriptions are made out without any clear idea of the illness or its cause.

Tranquilisers are prescribed far too often.

In an interview with the medical magazine *selesta*, Professor Hanns Hippus, a psychopharmacologist (drugs used for treating mental illness) specialist, said: "If we doctors don't do justice to our responsibility regarding these drugs, I consider it quite possible that the abuse of tranquilisers will get to the point where it'll seriously jeopardise the nation's health."

Naturally, all pharmaceuticals have a great effect on man. The worst is addiction, which places the patient in a position of dangerous dependence on his doctor as well as on the drug.

The danger of addiction varies from drug to drug, but it can easily occur after less than one month of regular intake.

According to Professor Prokop and some colleagues, it takes at least 12 to 18 months before a patient can break this addiction.

Unlike with alcohol or nicotine, it is impossible to discontinue the use of a drug from one day to the next because this could be harmful.

The prevailing view is therefore that the weaning must take place gradually. This requires much patience by the patient and constant medical controls.

Another problem that is only just beginning to become obvious with some psychopharmacology is of a genetic nature.

Though this danger is not yet taken seriously, Professor Prokop points to the fact that genetic damage caused by alcoholism had also been minimised for a long time.

The suspected extent of genetic damage has not yet become obvious because many of the drugs have been in use for less than two decades.

There is yet another point that has come under fire: tranquilisers prevent the patient from dealing with conflict situations and therefore stop him from maturing.

This is particularly dangerous with young people.

At the last symposium of the Institute

for Research into Preventive Medicine Professor Prokop said that it was the maturing of the personality above all that was delayed by drugs.

Moreover, Professor Hippus holds that any positive effect of psychopharmacology could act as a triggering device to use harder drugs.

This makes it obvious that — especially with young people — psychopharmacology should only help, and not be used as an alibi for non-therapy. But wherever possible drugs should not be used at all.

Another major point dealt with at the symposium was scientific research into the effects of psychopharmacology. This is made particularly difficult by a shortage of model experiments with animals. The problem lies in the fact that the results of animal experiments are very difficult to apply to humans.

Yet little reservation has been forthcoming from those engaging in such experiments. They are simply trying to prove that animal experiments have improved forecasts on the effects of these drugs on man.

Frequently, the effects on humans are exactly the opposite of those experienced with animals. This also applies to tranquilisers.

While they showed a "taming" effect on animals, tranquilisers frequently lead to aggression in humans. Crimes have even been committed under their influence.

There can no longer be any doubt that psychopharmacology are only meaningful if they are used to pave the way for a proper therapy. This is particularly true for tranquilisers.

Still, none of this explains why the use of psychopharmacology has risen so dramatically and why an annual 22 million prescriptions for tranquilisers are issued in America alone. Why are psychopharmacology, combined with alcohol, now being increasingly used in suicide attempts?

Psychopharmacology can be meaningful if used on a short time basis in genuine cases of severe behavioural disorders... if they are used to enable the patient to find himself again, to regain his original autonomy and to learn to cope with his normal and natural fears.

Fears have always existed. But unless they entail a clear risk to life there is usually no need to treat them.

Once the use of psychopharmacology has become indispensable, they must not be used as an independent form of treatment but only to prepare the patient for the actual therapy.

Used in this way, psychopharmacology can help.

Wolf G. Dömer

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 8 October 1980)

## Legal questions raised by chromosome-crime theory

Is there such a thing as a criminality chromosome, a genetic background that would stamp a man a murderer? And must the law take a more tolerant view when a crime is in fact committed?

"I did not ask to be born... so it's up to the world to cope with me."

This has been the argument in the past of many whose cells bear the notorious second Y-chromosome.

But it has always been disputed how much actual guilt they have to bear for a criminal act, considering that they "could not help it."

Göttingen University genetics professor Gerhard Jørgensen recently sounded a more cautious note on this subject than had been customary up to now. Equality before the law makes it mandatory to judge men with a double Y-chromosome in exactly the same way as others, he told the 4th Congress of the International Academy for Crime Prevention in Bad Nauheim.

The problem group consists of genetically disadvantaged men who are more prone to violence and crime than the average.

Australian courts have repeatedly taken mitigating circumstances into account.

In France, the murderer of a prostitute was not given the harshest sentence in 1968 but was sentenced to only seven years' imprisonment because an expert had pointed out that people with a double Y-chromosome are accountable for their actions though they cannot be held 100 per cent responsible.

Chromosomes are the carriers of genetic information in the cells. The child inherits 23 chromosomes each from the father and the mother. Two of the total of 46 chromosomes control the sexual development. They have been dubbed X and Y.

In the male, usually one X and one Y chromosome form a pair of sex chromosomes. Women always have two X-chromosomes.

Before the semen or ovary cells mature, the sets of chromosomes are halved because otherwise their number would double with every generation. The chromosome pairs separate and each semen or ovary cell receives 23 chromosomes.

So far as the sex chromosomes are concerned, things are very simple with women: every ovary cell receives one of the two X-chromosomes.

Not so with males. Here, either an X or a Y chromosome enters the nascent semen cells.

In the process of fertilisation, an ovary cell can be reached by an X or a Y carrying semen cell.

In the former case, the ovum receives two X chromosomes and develops into a girl. In the latter, it receives the combination XY and develops into a boy.

Both types of semen cells are frequent, making for a more or less equal distribution of the sexes.

Thus the Y-chromosome leads to the development of the male sex. But if a cell happens to fertilise the ovum with a Y-chromosome, a sort of superman results, the chromosome combination being XYY.

It is these men we are concerned with here. They usually grow very tall and are said to tend to crime.

But this is not all. Much more than just a tendency to violence is attributed to the two Y-chromosomes.

A particularly unpleasant skin disease occurred in England in the 19th centuries. The skin of the victims was full of warts and scabs. Those affected were called "warty people".

They are said to have caught their disease by exhibiting their bodies for money. But it soon turned out that the same illness could affect well and that the responsibility lay with Y-chromosomes.

But the suspicion that men with double Y-chromosomes are more prone to commit crimes seems justified.

Statistics show that XYY is more prevalent among criminals. A study of mental hospitals that two per cent of the male inmates are XYY types.

"It appears that — though with a lag — attitudes mature in the end, the dangerous adolescent years have been weathered without loss of and personal integrity," says Prof. Jørgensen.

The occasionally evident lack of intelligence can be offset by a suitable upbringing.

It is important to bear in mind that lack of control and sexual excesses probably not only due to genetic background but to a combination of environmental influences.

Such traits are not necessarily inheritable only to the Y-chromosome. Even should they be, parental care can do a great deal to protect the males from falling prey to the risk they undoubtedly run. Theo

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 2 October 1980)

## Long-lasting damage to hijack victims

On 13 October 1977, four Palestinian terrorists hijacked a Lufthansa jetliner bound from Majorca to Frankfurt.

Eighty-two passengers and four crew members were held hostage for five days while the aircraft flew via Rome, Nicosia and Aden to Mogadishu, where the hostages were freed in a commando raid by a special unit of the German border police.

Although his findings have not yet been fully evaluated, it has been estab-

lished that the extreme psychological stress has made most of them ill. Certain sounds, such as those reminiscent of the public address commands of the leader of the terrorists, lead to reactions of fear.

Partnership conflicts have become more pronounced; and two couples have meanwhile separated.

Says Professor Ploeger: "Especially such unusual situations as the passengers were confronted with the question 'who are you?' and in most cases the answer was problematic."

Some of the former passengers are burdened with feelings of guilt and self-recrimination — like the man who identified himself with the name of the skyjacker, even after the fact. Captain Schumann had been shot of

Continued on page 14



Royal Dutch are the second-largest oil company in the world. Dutch tugs serve shipping on five oceans. The Dutch build port facilities along all those coastlines. Fokker Friendship airliners made in Holland ply short-haul routes the world over.

Holland is too small for the Dutch.

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## ADREN LIVING

## Hang-gliding woman seeks more peaks to conquer



Wera Mertens: the higher the better.

The first woman to fly a hang glider from the top of Africa's highest peak, the 6,000-metre Kilimanjaro, wants to try an even higher mountain next time.

Wera Mertens, 35, a graphic artist from Frankfurt, said that her feat, last month, is only a forerunner.

"There are so many lovely mountains, and while I still haven't got a specific one in mind, I know that the next try will be one that is even higher than Kilimanjaro," she says.

In the meantime, she is keeping fit by jogging, skiing and mountaineering.

Kilimanjaro is a volcanic Kenyan mountain that was first climbed in 1889. Its peak is snow covered all year round.

Wera Mertens went on her expedition together with the hang glider Horst Schäfer and four mountaineers.

A week earlier, the team practised on the nearby Mt. Meru which is "only" 4,565 metres.

The ascent to the snow-covered Kibo peak of Kilimanjaro took three days. The two hang gliders in the team of six carried their own apparatus: weight: 30 kilos. The rest of the equipment also had to be carried, which meant that each remaining member of the team was saddled with 25 kilos.

The ascent was an unforgettable experience. It led through tropical forest, highland bush country and glaciers.

Schäfer went off first, but crashed on take-off. He was uninjured, but his apparatus was a write-off.

Wera Mertens decided to fly alone. Due to the rarefied air at 6,000 metres, her take-off run had to be much faster than usual and she was hampered by the heavy clothing she had to wear.

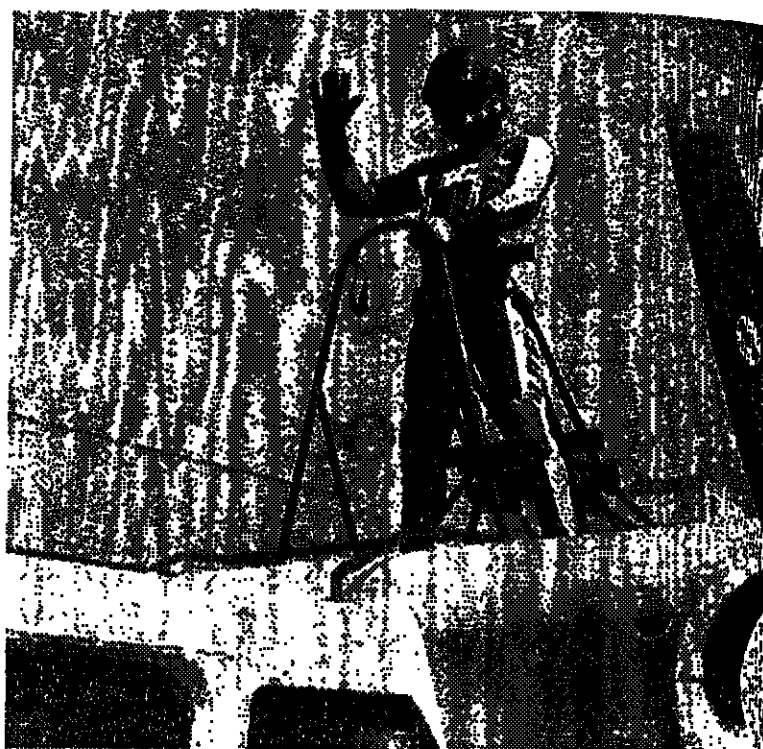
Still, she got off to a good start and, after a one hour flight, landed near Mushi in Tanzania.

A small radio set enabled her to maintain contact with her teammates on top of the mountain.

The villagers of Mushi came running to her, but were scared to come close. It was not until she waved at them that they approached hesitantly, touching the flying machine.

Albert Bechtold

(Köln Nachrichten, 10 October 1980)



The man who came in from the cold: Jaromir Wagner back on terra firma after transatlantic flight.

## Man prefers flying on the outside of his aircraft

Jaromir Wagner arrived in New York in a heavy wind which he felt the force of more than most people.

This is not surprising, since at the time he was strapped to the outside of a twin-engined de Havilland Islander aircraft.

An armada of 20 helicopters with photographers and television crews greeted Wagner on the final stretch of his historic transatlantic flight, during which he flew on top of the aircraft.

The only way he could communicate with the pilots, Holger Groth and Alwin Lang, was by signalling into a mirror screwed on to the front of the plane.

Having landed and taken off his crash helmet and the diver's goggles, Herr

Wagner took a deep breath and said: "What a tough trip."

Then he slid to the ground and poured a bottle of champagne over his head.

It took three years to prepare for the feat. "I like taking risks and I like flying," as his co-pilot Christian Geist-

face many a challenge in my life. When Walter is really under pressure wanted to do something nobody else had done before. Besides, I was the very beginning of the work," Wagner told the

journalists. The whole thing was costly at DM500,000. Wagner admits that he had taken a financial risk. He hopes to get offers from the film and advertising industries — and a book is to be published before Christmas.

The dramatic flight began in Greenland on 27 September, taking Wagner to land, Greenland and Canada. A team recorded some of the flight.

Wagner spent some 50 hours (9,500 kilometres) strapped in a net structure on the roof of the Dornier twin-engined plane.

Over Greenland, the wind blew stinging cold of minus 70 degrees.

This was the first Atlantic crossing for the pilots.

Nikolaus Pethes

(Die Welt, 10 October 1980)

## Hijack victims

Continued from page 12

the terrorists in front of the hostages like the woman who, having been mistreated by the terrorist leader, has one wish: to become a member of an organisation.

Sixteen of the hostages have been undergoing psychotherapeutic treatment for the past year.

According to Professor Bogen, could have been avoided if psychotherapy had begun immediately.

But there are also positive personality developments among the

maths of Mogadishu: many of the times have changed their attitude towards life and have entered into more personal relations. They have become more tolerant and more open towards their fellow man.

Amelie Stadler, a German journalist, says: "The 'Big 500' listings are based mainly on company turnover. All manufacturing, commercial and service companies that publish independent balance sheets and qualify in turnover terms are included. So are a fair number of companies that were hard on their heels in 1979. Some are sure to be promoted to the ranks of the Big 500 in 1980. The place of West Germany's leading companies would be incomplete without banks and insurance companies; they are separately listed.

## SPORT

## Rally driver top of the world

There have been plenty of well-known Germans in motor racing, such as Bernd Rosemeyer, Rudolf Karo, Karl Kling, Hermann Lang, Count Berge von Trips.

But none ever won world championships, that is, except Walter Röhrl, 33, from Regensburg, a 1.93 m (6ft 4in) Bavarian who won this season's rally-racing crown.

He emerged from his Fiat 131 in San Remo, Italy, after 35 km on the road his only comment having clinched the title was: "Well, made it."

He is not very talkative and not given to temperamental outbursts either, perhaps when something is wrong with his car.

Take, for instance, the last leg of the San Remo rally: "Every time I shifted on the accelerator to the brake pedal differential hit the car body."

It was a constant racket that really on my nerves. I couldn't have put with it for even another 50 kilometres."

This comment in many ways revealed constant uncertainty, his fear of retiring from the race, the anxiety that is part of Röhrl's make-up.

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Nikolaus Pethes

(Die Welt, 10 October 1980)

is just not the word his driving. He is absolutely phenomenal." This is a sentiment echoed by the Scandinavians, who for years have very much ruled the car rally scene. But this season San Remo was Röhrl's fourth rally win. The others Bubbles all round: champion Röhrl (right) with co-driver (Photo: dpa)

were Monte Carlo, Geleisdörfer after clinching the title, Portugal and Argentina. And he finished a clear six-and-a-half minutes ahead of Ari Vatanen of Finland, who was driving a Ford Escort.

What made this convincing victory even more meritorious was that Röhrl's Fiat was neither prepared nor suitable for the San Remo rally. The works were on strike.

He entered the running underpowered. His engine developed only 210hp, not the 240hp envisaged, a sure sign that good driving, not just a fine car, was what counted.

Made it he certainly has as world champion, reluctant though he may be to take on stardom. After winning the Monte Carlo rally he had said:

"I just wanted to show them there is someone up here in Bavaria who can knock spots off the lot of 'em. Now I've

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champion Röhrl (right) with co-driver (Photo: dpa)

proved my point I might just as well retire."

If the choice were his, he would soonest do all his driving round the precincts of Regensburg Cathedral — on his own back door, as it were.

He is fond of peace and quiet and devoted to Bavaria and his home, yet these qualities are hard to reconcile with the 120,000 kilometres he has logged this year in training and rally racing.

"If I win the world championship," he once said, "I shall head straight for the backwoods of Bavaria, do a few ex-

ercises on the bough of a cherry tree and lie down in the meadow."

That's the way he is, quiet and thoughtful, married last year to his fiancée of nine years and a man of many sporting talents.

He was once a fine oarsman. He used to play table tennis. He is also a qualified skiing instructor. He once trained alongside Austria's Franz Klammer, who commented:

"A man with Walter's skill in motion does not acquire his skill; he is born that way."

Röhrl now faces a different kind of rally in which he will be pursued by prospective employers now he has decided not to renew his contract with Fiat.

Opel's racing manager Jochen Berger reckons any team manager who wouldn't give his eye teeth to have Walter Röhrl under contract deserves to be sacked.

Opel would certainly like to sign him. So would Audi and Mercedes. In San Remo Fiat racing manager Cesare Fiorio handed him a lengthy new contract ready for signing.

But the world champion is biding his time. He will be taking it easy in the Corsica rally, then seeing what offers have been made and coming to a decision.

Manufacturers' plans for the forthcoming season may grind to a halt. They will have to wait — until Walter Röhrl comes to a decision in his own good time.

(Die Welt, 13 October 1980)

## Bundesliga ice hockey side signs Soviet player

Nikolaus Pethes, SV Hamburg's jubilant ice hockey team manager, said after signing Soviet star Alexei Mishin that people from all over Germany seemed to be rigging up to congratulate him.

At the time it would have seemed more appropriate if Bonn Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, a Hamburg man, had made the comment.

Schmidt had just been re-elected for a four-year term in Bonn and who, when all is said and done, has ever heard of Pethes (outside ice hockey, that is)?

Even his club, SV Hamburg, is better known for its Bundesliga soccer team than for its ice hockey squad. Yet the congratulations nonetheless came pouring in.

In a chilly overall political climate Pethes could pride himself on having pulled off the unlikely feat of signing West Germany's first Soviet ice hockey player.

It was no mean achievement in view of the country's boycott of the Moscow Olympics, but negotiations took a full year, and all manner of assistance was lent to back them up.

In landing what he called a unique coup Pethes was able to tread paths previously smoothed by politicians, economists and arts officials.

It was a case of the special relationship between Hamburg and the Soviet Union proving invaluable.

"Economic ties via the port of Hamburg and links between Hamburg's Staatsoper and Soviet cultural institutions, for instance, gained us access to the highest-ranking Ministry officials," Pethes claims.

Instead of sending the Bolshoi ballet, as it were, Russia has this time sent an ice hockey star — Mishin, 33, his wife and two-month-old daughter Elena.

Their elder daughter, aged nine, is to stay with her grandparents in Gorki.

Mishin's home town, for the sake of her schooling.

He has prepared for the change. As soon as transfer terms were virtually negotiated he started brushing up his school German.

"He speaks it quite well," his Hamburg manager says. But for a former Soviet junior international it is the language of the puck that counts on the ice.

He may be "engaging, friendly and unassuming," to quote Pethes again, but he doesn't need to bargain over terms in the way North American stars do.

His Hamburg club have settled the financial details with the Foreign Ministry in Moscow. In Hamburg his finances are handled by the Soviet consulate-general, which is reportedly headed by an ice hockey fan.

Mishin, 1.87 m (6ft 1 1/2 in) and 91 kg (200 lb) turned out in his first two league games for Hamburg to be a typical Soviet player.

He is neither a pack leader nor a goal-scoring ace but a player's player, a team man, disciplined and perfect in his technique with the puck.

He has much in common with many other Soviet ice hockey players with their technical and tactical perfection that have earned them the epithet "ice machines" in the West.

But: "His style of play is a sight for sore eyes and will delight the fans. Everyone who has anything to do with ice hockey in Germany can only benefit from him."

Or so says team manager Pethes, who will be accompanying his Soviet star to venues all over the country, including Hanover on 7 November.

Mishin's one-year contract is said to have cost the Hamburg club and its sponsor, a spirits manufacturer, DM40,000.

Rahmund Holler

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 7 October 1980)

## Former chimney sweep turns to restoring weather vanes

Atlantic in a balloon,

but an injury forced a postponement.

Eventually someone else went instead. While in England, Burbach caused a sensation with a tightrope act over the mouth of the Thames.

"The whole thing started with a bet. But then it snowballed and eventually even London's bookies accepted bets on it. I had never before been on a tightrope ... but practice makes perfect."

That got him into the Guinness Book of Records. Proceeds of the stunt went to handicapped children.

dpa

(Stuttgarter Nachrichten, 9 October 1980)

Weather-proofing for the weather vane: Franz J. Burbach at work.

(Photo: dpa)

(Kölnischer Stadt-Anzeiger, 10 October 1980)



Weather-proofing for the weather vane: Franz J. Burbach at work.

## DIE GROSSEN 500

Edited by Dr Ernst Schmaoke, a loose-leaf work in two files, currently totalling about 2,000 pp., DM 188, updated refile pages at present cost 18 Pf. each.

Publisher's Order No. 16 800.

The editor of the "Big 500" is head of public relations at Mannesmann Demag AG, a man of industry who here summarises names, data, facts and addresses in an ideal and up-to-the-minute industrial fact-finder.

It lists in precise detail:

— company names/addresses/lines of business/parent company

— world turnover/export percentages/balance sheet total

— three-year turnover review of company performance

— payroll/share capital/reserves/property and equipment/holdings/cash in hand

— Dividends/profits per share/investments

— Industries in which active/plant/holdings overseas

— membership of supervisory and management boards with biodata and fields of responsibility

— Index of companies and individuals

The "Big 500" listings are based mainly on company turnover. All manufacturing, commercial and service companies that publish independent balance sheets and qualify in turnover terms are included. So are a fair number of companies that were hard on their heels in 1979. Some are sure to be promoted to the ranks of the Big 500 in 1980. The place of West Germany's leading companies would be incomplete without banks and insurance companies; they are separately listed.

Lichter  
hand

POB 1780, D-5450 Neuwied,  
Federal Republic of Germany

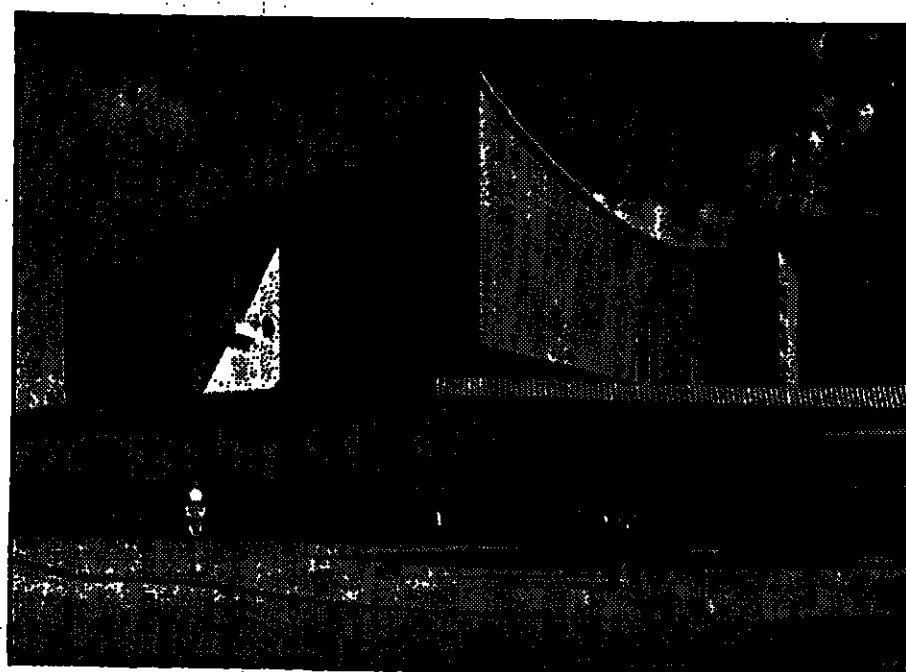
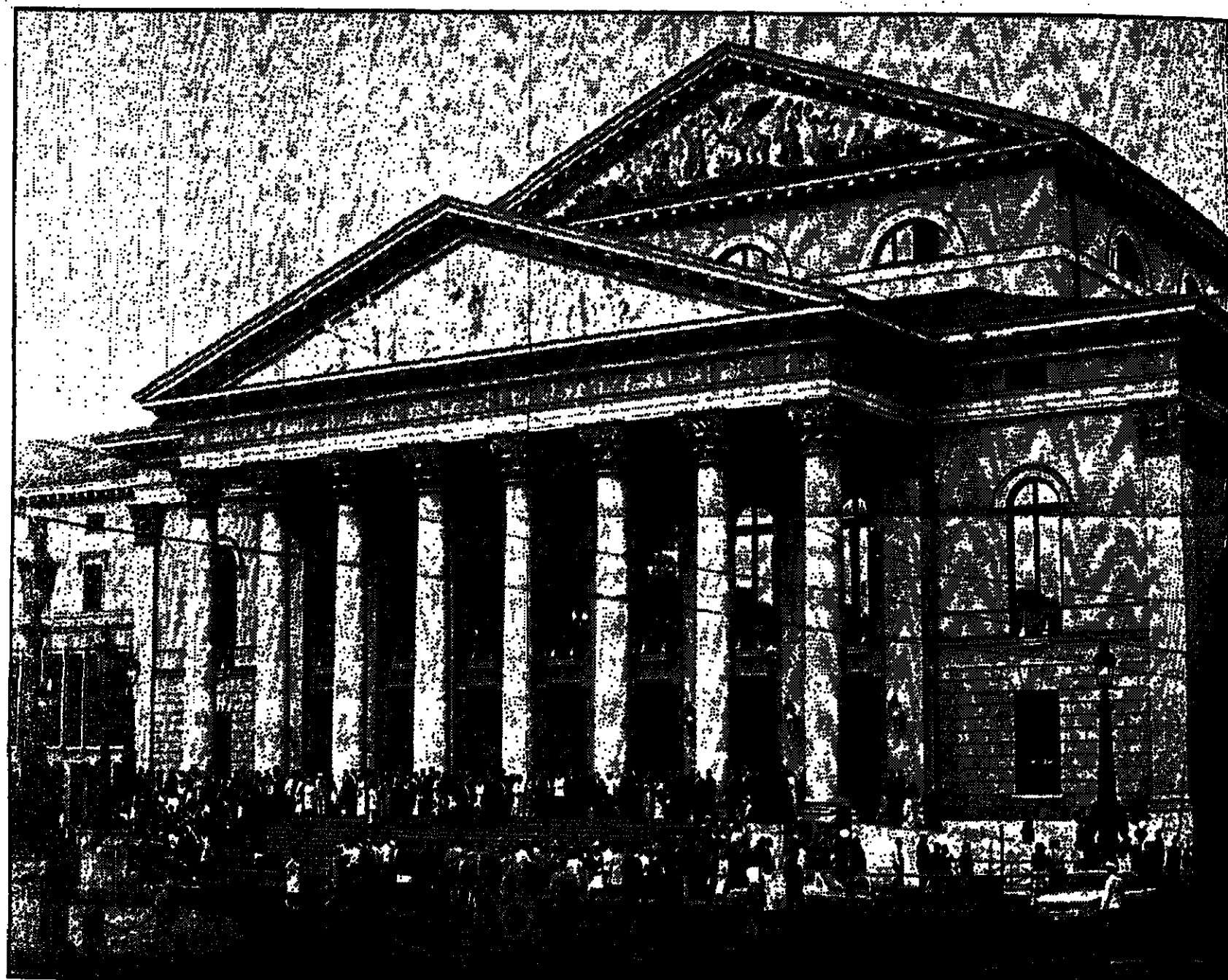


# Music and theatre in Germany

As early as 1882 musicians in Berlin founded a Philharmonic Orchestra, and from 1960 to 1963 the unique "Philharmonie" at the Kemperplatz in Berlin was built. 2,200 terraced seats with the podium in the centre. A place for great conductors, for great concerts. It shows

that Germany has castles and palaces, cities and industry but also unusual temples of the arts. Other examples are the theatre set on a monumental flight of outdoor stairs in the medieval town of Schwäbisch-Hall; the Baroque garden theatre in

Hanover-Herrenhausen; theatre in the palace of the gen near Mannheim, founded 1749, and the Munich Opera. Bavarian National Theatre, 1811, burnt down later and its full splendour in 1963. grand and elegant music



National-Oper, Munich  
Philharmonie, Berlin

DZT  
Beethovenstrasse 55, D-4000 Düsseldorf

1982 - 26 October 1980  
BUSINESS

## Revival in trend of going it alone

companies are making a comeback in West Germany, according to a survey of the first six months of this year, which shows that 17,000 more than in the same period last year.

But when Reinhard Böhm graduated from university with a diploma in economics he was faced with the frustration of his career opportunities. And when the father finally decided to give up the business customers were left in the lurch. So were six staff members. So Reinhard Böhm became an entrepreneur after all.

Brigitte Schönesseifen is an entirely different case. She always wanted to go into business for herself. The apprenticeship in a bank after high school graduation made her realise that, as she puts it, "I couldn't stand those blockheads for any length of time."

Working as an assistant in her father's veterinary surgery also did not appeal to her in the long run. Nor did an editorial job with a radio station.

Now aged 26, she runs a little shop in partnership with a fully trained textile saleswoman — a shop which would generally be termed a boutique. But she does not like the term and prefers to call it a women's dress shop.

Boutiques, says Frau Schönesseifen, are, together with pubs, the most risky type of business for beginners; 44 per cent in these fields fold in the first four years, says the Chamber of Commerce and Industry in Siegen.

Survival chances for Reinhard Böhm and Brigitte Schönesseifen are above average because both are well trained. Herr Böhm recognised the importance of training in the very beginning: "I must have spent 200 hours filing applications for public-sector loans. I presented the banks with detailed feasibility and cash flow studies and gathered all the information I could. As a trained economist, I was able to cope. But what about the little tradesman who wants to get on his own feet?"

The question is justified. Only 3 per cent of company founders have a university education to fall back on; and only 4 per cent are high school graduates like Brigitte Schönesseifen. Close to

and arrived at 252 hours — not including the Sundays."

Böhm and his partner started the Böhm Metallveredlungs GmbH near Bonn last May.

The firm processes aluminium window frames and originally belonged to Böhm's father. The son never intended to take it over, saying: "I always saw my father who wrecked his health working too hard... and this was simply too much for me."

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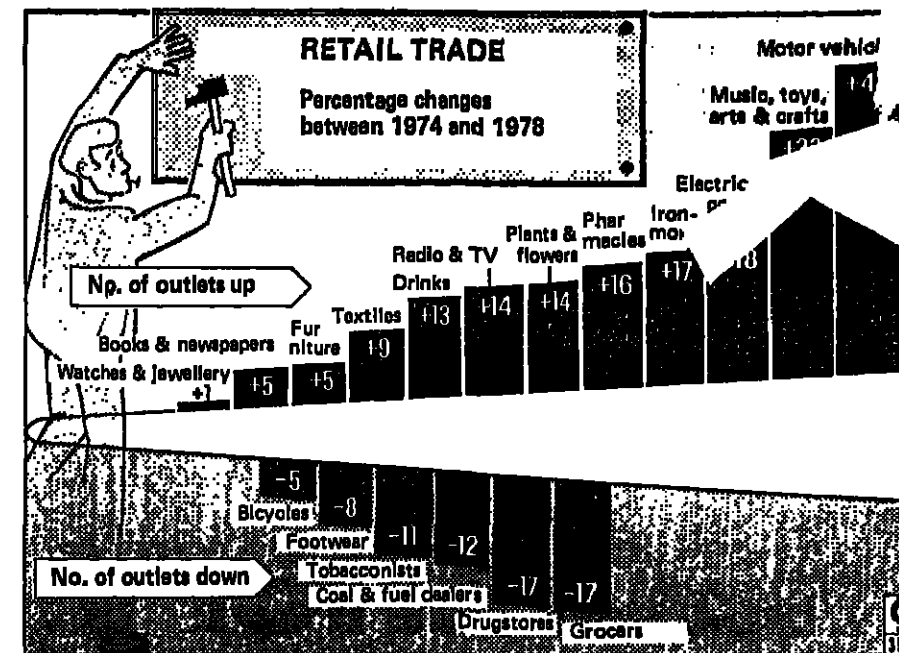
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The question is justified. Only 3 per cent of company founders have a university education to fall back on; and only 4 per cent are high school graduates like Brigitte Schönesseifen. Close to



60 per cent of the new entrepreneurs have only nine grades of schooling.

Granted, textbook knowledge is no guarantee of success. Yet some theoretical knowledge is indispensable.

Among the most important problems in starting a new business are the difficulties in assessing market opportunities, problems with the authorities and the complexity of legal and fiscal regulations.

It is obvious that people with a good educational background are better equipped to cope with these.

The only still greater problem is money. More than half of the new entrepreneurs need more than DM60,000 starting capital; 20 per cent need more than DM150,000; and only 17 per cent can manage on less than DM30,000. What is lacking is private funds.

The state, interested in enlivening competition by increasing the number of competitors, has a cornucopia of promotion funds for newcomers to business.

Bonn, for instance, uses European Relief Programme (ERP) funds to grant 10 to 15-year credits at 7 per cent. Last year alone these credits amounted to DM624 millions (close to twice the 1978 figure).

A capital assistance programme (also by Bonn) has been providing an additional shot in the arm since mid-1979.

The Länder also have a number of credit facilities for medium sized businesses. One of these is a programme supplementary to ERP credits; another by the Bank for Reconstruction provides a different type of support. And in addition both Bonn and the Länder provide interest subsidies for loans granted by private banks.

The entrepreneur who has not got lost in this confusing maze of programmes that either supplement or exclude each

other can obtain the balance of the money needed from banks and savings banks under special loan programmes.

The flood of promotion money should, of course, not seduce the entrepreneur-to-be into believing that this money is easy to obtain.

It is usually the banks who determine who is worthy of these public sector starting aids. It is they who examine the credit applications and forward them to the various governmental or semi-governmental banks.

In cases where the investment is not guaranteed by other institutions, the banks themselves have to bear the brunt of the risk.

Reinhard Böhm: "The bankers' training in matters of imagination is restricted to depicting the possibility of failure. And since they are so obsessed with it, the question of collateral is always foremost in their minds. In my case, what they would have liked best was an unencumbered piece of ground. But the man going into business usually doesn't have such a thing."

### Banks criticised for acting 'slowly'

Apart from being censured for not providing enough opportunity for people willing to take a risk, the banks have also come under fire for processing applications slowly.

There have been cases where it took more than six months for an entrepreneur-to-be to get a credit. In the interim, the banks are usually happy to provide their own expensive bridging facilities.

Bankers Hans Jürgen Krause is trying to pass the buck, saying: "In examining credit applications, the banks must obtain expert advice, be it from the Chambers of Commerce and Industry or the Chambers of Trade."

But he concedes: "The applications must be made before an investment is tackled. And if time is of the essence the money frequently does come too late."

All this does not promote the entrepreneurship which the Chancellor found so sadly lacking. But despite all the red tape the state promotion programmes make sense.

One in four new businessmen questioned in recent polls said that he would not have been able to get on his own feet without public sector assistance.

Instead of complaining about the lack of entrepreneurship, our politicians would be well advised to make the state promotion facilities more efficient.

Wolfgang Gehrmann  
(Die Welt, 10 October 1980)

Continued from page 6

ulation that this might happen shake the world's faith in this currency, a snowball of unprecedented size would be loosed.

Huge amounts for foreign money would be withdrawn, sending the Deutschmark rate plummeting and leading to an erosion of our foreign exchange reserves and an explosion of interest rates.

Those who brush this aside as exaggerated pessimism should prick their ears to hear what foreign money circles have to say about the Deutschmark. They will be surprised to hear how much of our currency's legendary reputation has been lost with dwindling appreciation prospects.

Any tampering with exchange rates

will not solve but aggravate our current account problem.

The only thing really helpful would be less consumption at home and more exports. Granted, this would be an unpopular medicine because it would mean that the Germans would have to pull in their belts.

The devaluation proponents seem to think that they could escape this necessity through a lower exchange rate.

But this is as erroneous as the belief that a devaluation would provide the Bundesbank with more scope for reduced interest rates.

It is probably this illusion that has made many a banker an advocate of devaluation.

Claus Dörtinger  
(Die Welt, 10 October 1980)

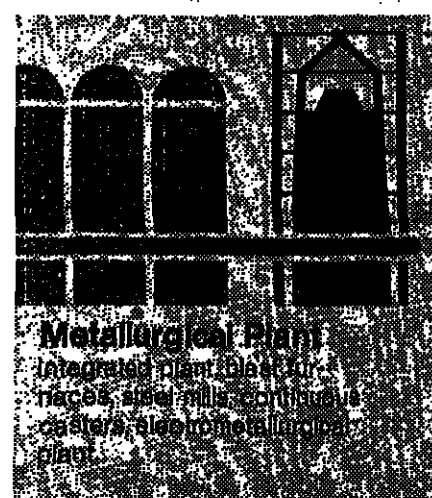


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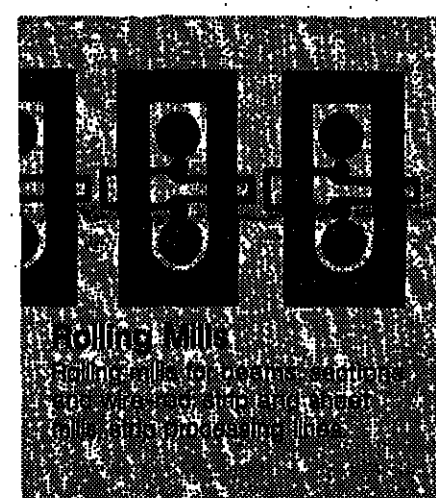
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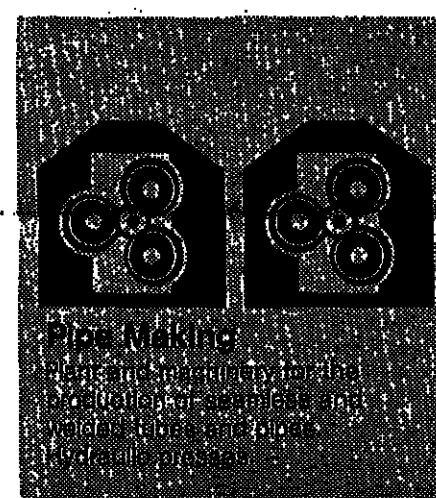
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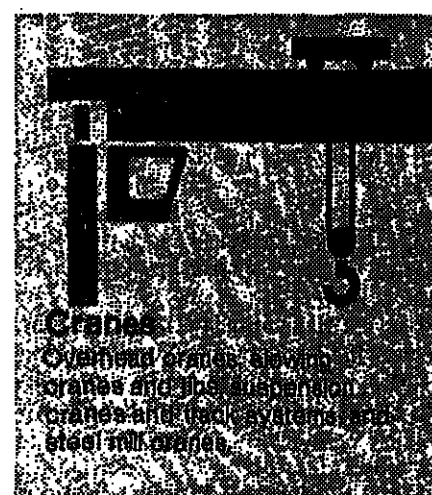
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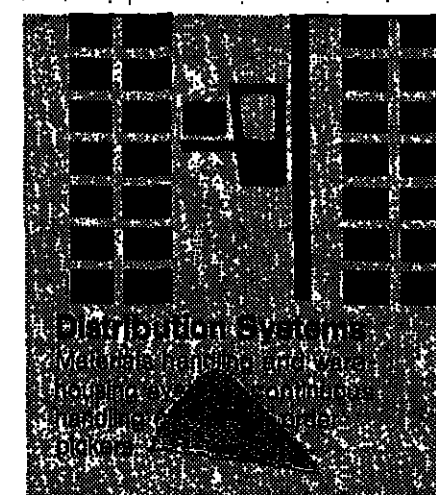
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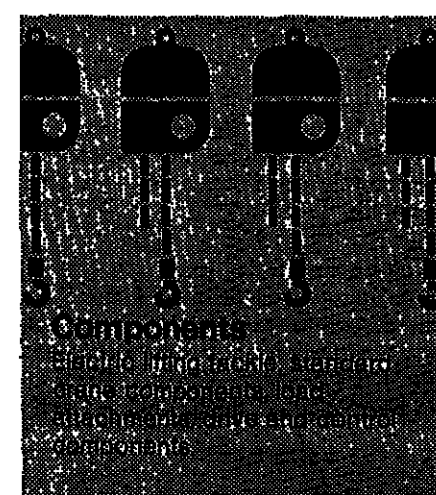
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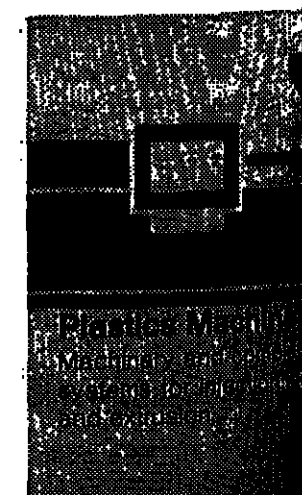
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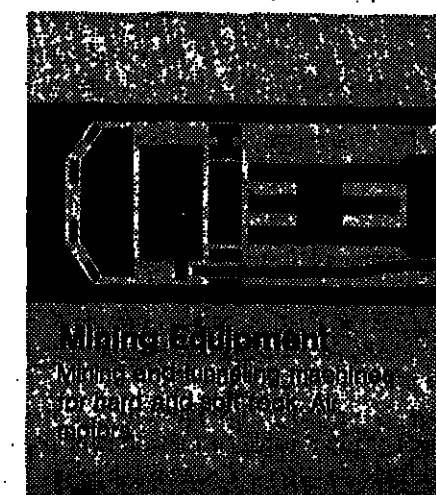
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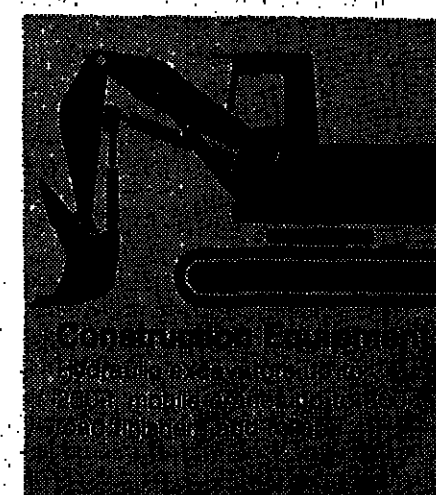
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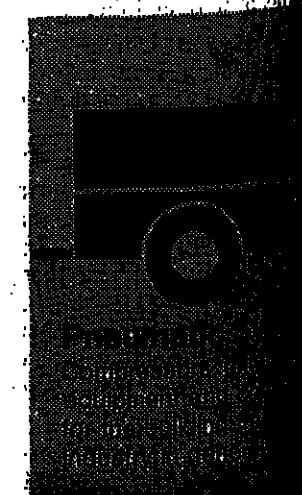
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